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New and interesting Plants from Western North America.—VI

By A. A. HELLER

Quamasia azurea sp. nov.

Stems 3.5–4 dm. high from a deep-seated bulb, glabrous, sparingly leafy below : leaves about two thirds the length of the stem below the inflorescence, linear, 4–6 mm. wide, acute, prominently nerved, somewhat glaucous beneath : flowers scattered, the internodes from 1–2 cm. apart ; pedicels slender, but becoming slightly thicker in fruit, 1.5–2 cm. long : bract at the base of the pedicel about as long as the pedicel, bluish or straw-colored, chaffy, lanceolate, tapering into a long slender acumination, prominently veined : perianth bright blue, 2 cm. or slightly more in length, the segments persistent, about 4 mm. wide, 5-nerved : capsule 1.5 cm. high, 1 cm. broad, three-angled : seeds black, shining.

Our no. 3933, collected near Montesano, Chehalis county, Washington, June 13, 1898, on grassy slopes. The type specimen is in my private herbarium.

This species differs considerably in habitat from *Q. Quamash*, which is usually found in places where there had been considerable moisture in early spring, while later in the season, the ground becomes dry and baked. The flowers of *Q. Quamash* are less delicate, and are of a rich blue-purple color.

Clematis Arizonica sp. nov.

Stems 2–3 dm. high, sparingly branched near the base, pubescent, especially above, with scattered, wool-like hairs, red below, green above and strongly angled : leaves all at right angles to the stem, and leaf branches horizontal to the rachis, bipinnate, petioled, the petioles about 2 cm. long ; leaf segments linear, very narrow, 1 mm. wide, the rachis and leaflets sparingly pubescent : flowers not seen : styles plumose, 2–3 cm. long, recurved, the plumes slightly tawny.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal's no. 343, collected "on rocky slopes of Walnut Cañon," near Flagstaff, Arizona, July 25, 1898. The type specimen is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

Related to the plant called *Clematis Douglasii*, but having an entirely different geographical range, and differing in the following

particulars from that species: It branches not from the root, but at a distance of 5 cm. or more above the root; in the rectangular instead of acute angled system of leaf branching; shorter peduncles; styles about one third shorter, with yellower plumes.

***Aragallus pinetorum* sp. nov.**

Plant 3-4 dm. high, floccose or lanate throughout, especially at the base of the stems and in the inflorescence: stems multicapital from a long stout deep-seated root, their bases clothed with thin woolly acuminate scales: leaves all radical, extending to the inflorescence, petioles about one third the length of the blade, dilated at base; on fully developed leaves, the leaflets in 7-9 subopposite pairs, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, cuspidate, very shortly petiolulate, about 2 cm. long, 5 mm. wide, midvein prominent: bracts at base of the flowers lanceolate, acuminate, 7 or 8 mm. long, chaffy in texture: calyx 1 cm. or slightly more in length, the lobes lanceolate, 2 mm. long, except the middle lower one, which is often double the length of the others: flowers white, unspotted: pods ovate, when mature 2 cm. long, including the acuminate curved point: seeds pale brown, smooth.

Our no. 3751, collected on gravelly hills thinly clothed with pine trees, at a point eleven miles southeast of Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 23, 1897. The type specimen is in my private herbarium.

Specimens were distributed as "*Spiesia albiflora* Heller, n. sp.," a short time before the fact was ascertained that *Aragallus* is the proper name for our American plants. Publication was deferred until an opportunity offered for further study of the group to which the species belongs. In the meantime, without having consulted me, Prof. Aven Nelson described "*Aragallus albiflorus*,"* basing his description upon a plant from Wyoming, but using the specific name applied by me to this New-Mexican plant, and citing my number as a part of his species. A very cursory examination of the two plants, shows them to be distinct. My plant is more nearly related to *Aragallus collinus* Aven Nelson, published in the same paper.

***Mertensia platyphylla* sp. nov.**

Plant large but weak, 4-7 dm. high, branched above, the branches slender and spreading, glabrous: leaves all thin, light

* Erythea 7: 57. 1899.

green, papillately roughened on the upper side : root leaves usually about 3 dm. long, including the petiole of almost 2 dm., which is rough on the margin : blade broadly ovate, 6–10 cm. wide, abruptly acuminate, usually cordate at the base ; lower stem leaves broadly ovate, abruptly acuminate, on margined petioles about 2 cm. long, the upper ones ovate-lanceolate, gradually acuminate, sessile or nearly so, contracted at the base : pedicels slender, 5–15 mm. long, pubescent with short appressed hairs ; calyx deeply parted, the divisions narrowly linear-lanceolate, 5–7 mm. long, ciliate : corolla bright blue or turning to rose color, 10–12 mm. long, campanulate in general shape, flaring widely above the insertion of the stamens, the tubular portion about 3 mm. wide, while the width across the top is 5–8 mm ; lobes 1–2 mm. long, with broad sinus at base, acutish at the apex : stamens included, anthers oblong : style slightly exserted.

Our no. 3872, collected June 3, 1898, in rich moist ground, near streams, at Montesano, Chehalis county, Washington. The type specimen is in my private herbarium.

This well-marked species is readily distinguished from the eastern *M. paniculata* by its large, broadly ovate leaves, long calyx and large flowers.

***Mertensia Franciscana* sp. nov.**

Stems 4–5 dm. high, smooth, branched above, the branches slender, sparingly pubescent with rough appressed hairs : leaves roughened with appressed hairs on the upper face and margins, the lowest ones ovate-lanceolate, bluntish, 6–7 cm. long, including the broadly margined petiole of about half that length, 15 mm. wide, the others up to the branches lanceolate, acute, 6–8 cm. long, 15 mm. wide, with gradually shortening petioles ; those of the branches ovate-lanceolate, 3–5 cm. long, 1.5–2 cm. wide, sessile by a clasping base : inflorescence roughened with short appressed hairs ; pedicels slender, short, 2–4 mm. long ; calyx deeply parted, the divisions lanceolate, or when the flowers are closely clustered, oblong-lanceolate, 3 mm. long, 1 mm. wide ; corolla purplish-blue, almost tubular in shape, only slightly enlarged at the insertion of the stamens, 8 mm. long, 2 mm. wide below the stamens, 3 mm. above : stamens and style included.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal's no. 232, collected July 15, 1898, "in moist soil under conifers near Hart Spring, San Francisco Mountain," near Flagstaff, Arizona. The type is deposited in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

This is one of the western plants commonly referred to either the eastern *M. paniculata* or the far northern *M. Siberica*.

***Mertensia pratensis* sp. nov.**

Stems usually several from a thick rootstock, 3-4 dm. high, leafy throughout, simple or nearly so, glabrous below the inflorescence, light colored below: leaves thin, bright green, the radical ones 7-12 cm. long including the petiole, the blade oval, obtuse or acutish, 3-4.5 cm. long, 2 cm. wide: stem leaves lanceolate, shortly acuminate, all but the lowest sessile: inflorescence compact, pubescent with short appressed hairs, especially the margins of the calyx lobes: pedicels slender, usually very short: calyx 3-4 mm. long, parted almost to the base, the divisions oblong or linear-lanceolate: corollas blue or pink, 17 mm. long, half of which length is tube, this 3 mm. wide, the upper dilated portion 6 or 7 mm. wide, with short, broad rounded lobes.

Our no. 3641, collected in a meadow in Santa Fé Cañon, nine miles east of Santa Fé, June 2, 1897. The type is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

It was growing on the banks of Santa Fé creek, in company with *M. Fendleri*, but is easily distinguished from that good species by its taller growth, weaker stems, thin leaves, much smaller calyx, and larger flowers. It was distributed by me as "*Mertensia Siberica*."

***Mertensia MacDougalii* sp. nov.**

Plant glabrous throughout, the upper part pruinose: stems stout, clustered from a thick rootstock, about 20 cm. high, stout, sparingly branched above, the branches very short; leaves glabrous, thin-coriaceous, ovate, or some oval, ranging from 3-5 cm. in length, 1-2.5 cm. in width, the lower ones contracting into broad petioles, rounded at the apex, the upper ones sessile and more acute: inflorescence secund; peduncles short and stout, the longest only slightly over 1 cm. in length; pedicels 5 mm. or less in length, rather stout: calyx broadly campanulate or cup-shaped, about 6 mm. high, and equally broad, the triangular-lanceolate lobes occupying two-thirds of the total length: corolla blue, 12 mm. long, the tubular portion the length of the calyx, the upper portion slightly dilated, 4 mm. wide at the top; corolla lobes short, 1 mm. long, broad and rounded: stamens included, oblong: style persistent, included in flower, but apparently elongating in fruit.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal's no. 95, collected near Mormon Lake,

south of Flagstaff, Arizona, June 12, 1898, "in a meadow on the summit of Mormon mountain, near a small lake." This seems to be a well-marked species, differing considerably from the other species which are low, and bear rounded thickish leaves. The type specimen is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

CREPIS ATRIBARBA Heller, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **26**: 314. 1899.

The specific name of this plant was by error spelled "*atrabarba*" in the original publication, and should be corrected in the place cited above.

***Hymenopappus gloriosus* sp. nov.**

Stems 2–2.5 dm. high, multicapital from a stout root, somewhat floccose, evidently densely so when young: leaves basal, 4–6 cm. long, petioles as long as the blade, or slightly longer, with woolly bases, the other parts densely gray tomentose or floccose, primary divisions 1 cm. long, usually 4-divided, the divisions linear, 1 mm. wide, the edges inrolled; stem leaves reduced to two or three sessile bracts, the lower ones with several divisions: pedicels stout, 5 mm. long: heads 3 or 4, scattered, the lowest about 5 cm. from the uppermost, large, 1.5 cm. high, nearly 2 cm. broad; bracts of the involucre obovate, or some of the smaller outer ones oblong, 8 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, broadly margined with crimson, the middle portion green, tomentose: corollas bright yellow, 4 mm. high: achenes densely fringed with silky white hairs: pappus scales acute, slightly costate, a little longer than the width of the achene.

No. 71, collected by Dr. D. T. MacDougal on "dry slopes on eastern side of Mormon mountain," some distance south of Flagstaff, Arizona, June 7, 1898. The type specimen is preserved in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

This handsome species is related to *H. luteus* Nutt., but is easily distinguished by the broader leaf segments, the larger heads with crimson-edged scales, and the bright yellow corollas.

***Hymenopappus obtusifolius* sp. nov.**

Perennial or perhaps biennial; stems corymbosely branched from near the base, 3 dm. high, floccose: leaves all white-tomentose beneath, the upper sides greener, mostly basal, these 5–7 cm. long, the petioles equaling the blades, divisions in three or four pairs, 1.5 cm. long, 5 mm. wide, obovate-oblong, obtuse; stem

leaves few, scattered, sessile, gradually becoming smaller until reduced to oblong simple bracts, all obtuse: heads several, corymbose, 1 cm. broad; bracts of the involucre ovate-oblong, obtusish, 7 mm. long, 3-4 mm. wide, thin and scale-like, densely white tomentose: corollas dull yellow: achenes roughened on the margins: pappus scales very short, reduced to a mere fringe around the top of the achene.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal's no. 240, collected in "Fort Valley, west of San Francisco mountain," near Flagstaff, Arizona, July 5, 1898. The type specimen is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

This excellent species is apparently related to *H. Mexicanus*.

***Senecio spatuliformis* sp. nov.**

Stems about 3 dm. high, perennial, sparingly tufted: leaves nearly all basal, these 10-15 cm. long, spatulate or oblanceolate, slightly undulate-serrate, the apex blunt, or sometimes inclined to be acute, covered with a close floccose tomentum, except near the bases of the petioles; stem leaves very few, scattered, the lower ones mingled with the basal, and similar, those of the upper half sessile, linear, bract-like, midvein prominent and edges inrolled: heads ten or more in number, corymbose, large, 1 cm. high, nearly 2 cm. broad with the rays spread, on slender pedicels, the lower of which are 5 cm. long: involucre scales 1 mm. wide, pale, with a darker line along the middle, margins scarious: rays showy, bright yellow, 1 cm. long, 2 mm. wide; achenes glabrous, pappus white.

Our no. 4061, collected near Elma, Chehalis county, Washington, July 19, 1898. The type specimen is in my private herbarium.

It occurs sparingly in a dry meadow, or "prairie," as such open places are called in that part of the State, where open, grassy land is the exception. Its relationship is with the *Senecio canus* group.

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